Fair.

In the spring a livelier iris comes upon the burnished dove. In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

In the spring that "tired feeling" grows a little more intense.

In the spring our "sa'sparilla" adds some more to our expense.

In the spring the dreamy poets let their hair grow longer still. In the spring the loving husbands dread the milliner's coming bill.

In the spring the will tenants save their rent by changing flats. In the spring there's one thing pleasant-'tis the When's new line of hats.

The new swell blocks in Men's Spring Hats are ready

Our leader is the "White" Hat-soft \$3.50, stiff, \$4-

the peer of any high grade hat in the world. Other swell blocks at \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 and \$2.

We know we can fit any head, and we think we can suit any taste.

The When

Some New Prices Were Made Vesterday On

American

3-4 INDIGOS, 3-4 SHIRTINGS, 3-4 CALCUTTAS, WIDE BLUES "B" AND "C."

ARNOLD'S Wide Blue "B" and "C."

56x60 4-yard Brown Cottons 64, 68 and 72 Square Bleaches. We have full lines in stock at lowest quotations from any market.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (Wholesale Exclusively.)

FRANK H. CARTER, Druggist, 300 Massachusetts Ave. S. W. Cor. St. Clair St.

We import and bottle "Marsala" Wine. Your druggist spondence sent to both houses of Congress can furnish it.

the popular brands of

Cigars at .: .. .

Occidental Hotel

Hotel English

CIGAR STANDS

WATER MAIN BURSTS

AND CARRIES HOUSES AND PART OF

A TRAIN INTO CUYAHOGA RIVER.

One Woman Drowned, Other People

Injured and Several Narrow and

Thrilling Escapes from the Flood.

men were carried down with the cars. Two

of the men jumped before the river was

Columbus-street bridge, would have been drowned. He was pinned down by the wreck-

age, with his head above water. His back

was severely injured and he was seriously

njured internally. When the flood of water

struck the train, Harry Watson, a newsboy,

was passing along the tracks on his way

rom the city. He was hurled against the

line of freight cars and badly cut about the

About forty feet below the spot where Mrs.

Ravey's house had stood was situated the

two-story frame house of Sylvester Cotter,

ne sprang from bed and started for the

door. He was too late. The house was

picked up bodily and carried about ninety

There it hung for a moment and then

feet and then dropped on the edge of a deep gully, which the water had scooped

toppled over, its top resting on the bottom of the huge hole. Cotter was thrown to the

ceiling of the room, from which he had

started to escape. For a moment he was

stunned, but quickly regained his strength.

limbed from a window and reached the

ottom of the house which was then on top.

There he remained until the waters had

Many other narrow escapes from death

are reported. John McDermott, who lived

in the rear of his saloon, corner Franklin

avenue and Columbus street, narrowly es-

wife and two children, one a four-month-old

babe, slept in a back room and the husband

in the room adjoining. About 3 a. m. a watchman from the Columbus-street bridge

aroused McDermott by breaking his window.

The water was then knee-deep. On enter-ing his wife's room McDermott found her

sleeping with a child on either side and the

water swirling almost on a level with their

heads. McDermott carried them all to the

street in their night clothes. Houses were

washed or dropped into a great hole scooped

out by the raging water and much damage

Eight Men Fall 65 Feet.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.-Three tempo-

rary spans of a new bridge being erected

across Tinker's creek for the Akron, Bed-

ford & Cleveland electric railroad, ten miles

south of this city, fell this afternoon, pre-

cipitating eight workmen into the creek, a

distance of sixty-five feet. The collapse

It is marvelous that all were not instantly

one of them now being in a dying condition

at a hospital. The names of the victims are:

bruised and internally injured, cannot re-

cover; Charles Geib, Canton, seriously in-jured internally; J. C. Mc Millan, Twinsburg,

left foot crushed and badly hurt internally;

Charles McCarthy, Canton, bruised; James

Freeman, Cleveland, ribs broken and side

crushed. Newman fell into the creek under

the timbers, and had not one of the other

men held his head above the water he would

have been drowned. The engineer in charge

of the work is unable to account for the

accident. The bridge was being constructed

on the site of the one which fell under an

electric car a short time since, fatally injur-

ing two employes of the road. Work on the

Cleveland from Akron.

William Newman, Canton, arm crushed and

As it was, five were seriously hurt,

caped drowning with his whole family.

bated and was rescued.

With the sound of rushing water

ered an hour later.

BIG 4 ROUTE

Gras Festivities NEW ORLEANS, LA., . . and . .

MOBILE, ALABAMA, Feb. 17 and 18.

For the \$22.00 ROUND TRIP

Tickets will be sold Feb. 13 to 16 inclusive good returning for fifteen days from date Big Four agents, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO

Cincinnati.

DAYTON, TOLEDO and DETROIT. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. press, except Sunday. Incinnati Fast Express, ex. Sunday. mati Accommodation, ex. Sunday..... mati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Vesti

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:15 am; 9:15 am; 11:45 a. m; 3:35 pm; 7:45 pm; 10:55 For further information call at No. 2 West Washing-ten street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A. D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Hallway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains leave daily at 11.50 neon and 12.25 night. Arrive Chicago 5.30 p. m. and 7.20 a. m. Leave Chicago daily 12.40 noon and 8.30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 6.10 p. m. and 3.25 a. m. ionen Accommodation (except Sunday) leaves 4.00 m.; arrives 10.4 s. m. ago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready iled information at Union Station and 2 West

THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. ceipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVA-

LAMB, HILL & DYE, Attorneys and Counselers at Law, Have removed their offices to Rooms 507 and 509. In

5 PER CENT. MONEY.

We are prepared to make loans at 5 and 51/2 per cent. on good business property. JOHN S. SPANN & CO.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN IOWA.

A Newton Jeweler and Wife Shot by Barber, Who Kills Himself.

NEWTON, Ia., Feb. 11.-R. T. Smith, a wife and child, came from Atlantic, Ia., four Phares is a barber and has appeared despondent over poor business. At noon to-day Phares went to Smith's ome, and, when Smith entered the room, drew a revolver and fired, the shot striking Smith near the left ear and coming out at the right eye. Phares then met Mrs. Smith in the kitchen and shot her through the causing instant death, after which he fired a bullet through his own brain, dying soon afterward. Phares is believed to

have been temporarily insane. Ohio Bank Looted by Burglars. LEESBURG, O., Feb. 11.-The safe of the

36,000, was taken away.

BUT TO RECEIVE NO SATISFACTION FOR HIS ALLEGED WRONGS.

President Cleveland Instructs Embassador Eustis to Accept the Offer Made by France.

LETTERS SENT TO CONGRESS

WITH A BRIEF MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Both Olney and His Chief Think the Ex-Consul Guilty of Offenses Charged Against Him.

REPORT FROM MR. EUSTIS

UPHOLDING THE CONTENTIONS OF

And on Which the Secretary of State and the President Base Their Con-

clusions-Waller to Come Home.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Embassador Eustis has been instructed to accept the half of the prisoner, based on his arrest. conviction or imprisonment. Waller may, nowever, sue in the French courts for damages for ill-treatment. These facts, showing the amicable termination of the celebrated Waller incident, appear in correto-day by the President, in answer to resolutions of inquiry on the subject. Secretary Olney says there is no doubt whatever of Waller's guilt; that "the evidence fully sustains the charge," and no court could have FIND I can get any of hesitated to condemn him.

In his message transmitting the Waller correspondence, President Cleveland says: "It will be seen on examination, as would, of course, be expected, that there is a slight conflict of evidence on some of the features of Mr. Waller's case. Nevertheless, on a fair and just consideration of all the facts and circumstances as presented, and especially in view of Mr. Wafler's own letter, the conclusions set forth in the report of the Secretary of State do not appear to admit of any reasonable doubt, nor to leave open to the executive any other course of action than that adopted and acted on as therein stated. It is expected that Mr. Waller's reease from imprisonment will be immediately forthcoming."

Accompanying the correspondence, which s voluminous, is a report by Secretary Olney, summarizing tto features and explaining the reasons which animated the executive in terminating the incident as above described. In the beginning the Secretary gives the history of the Crockett case, showing that Waller, while United States consul at Tamatave, acting as administrator of the estate of Crockett, a deceased CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.-At an early hour | United States citizen, was guilty of maladministration; that when Mr. Wetter took this morning an immense water main burst with terrific force on Franklin avenue hill. | charge of the consulate in January, 1894. just west of Cuyahoga river, and with the | Waller had disappeared and the consular great volume of water that poured out records were in great confusion. Wetter of the hill, on caused a civil suit to be brought against which was located many small frame Waller on account of the Crockett estate. was washed into the river. and, before a court composed of Consul Wetter, Mr. Geldart (Waller's intimate pied by Mrs. Mary Ravey, sixty years friend), and Messrs. Ryder and Howe, Walold, No. 9 Franklin Hill, was inundated and, ler was convicted of gross mismanagement with its contents, hurled into the river. Mrs. | of the estate, of abuse and neglect of trust. Ravey was drowned. Her body was recov- and removed from the position of administrator, besides being ordered to make good A New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio train | the sum of \$1,961 and interest to the Crockwas passing at the foot of the hill at the ett heirs. Wetter asked leave of the State time, and the force of the water carried sev- Department to prosecute Waller criminally eral cars into the river. On the cars and the department replied that it could were three of the train crew, and the

give no specific instructions. THE WALLER CONCESSION. Touching the Waller concession, the Secreached and escaped, but conductor Edward retary says, referring to a letter from Wet-Maloney was dumped into the river, and, ter, dated April last: "This same letter contains an allusion to the Waller rubber concession or land grant near Fort Dauphin. Crockett money may have been spent in bribes to secure concessions, but no evidence to that effect is reported, and neither is there any proof of the nature, extent, validity or value of the concession. The value may have been supposed to be dependent on the issue of the contest then going on between the French and the natives, while is certain that the Franch authorities have always held the concession to be without Secretary Olney next tells how Waller returning to Tamative in October, 1894, or his way to America, was prevented from

proceeding by the insistence of Consul Wetter on his paying the Crockett judgment which he was unable to do, and how, after the capture of Tamative by the French i December, 1894, Waller was arrested by them and tried by a court known as "Marine First Permanent Council of War." Th charges were dispatching a letter to his wife from Tamative without the same having been vised by the French authorities enemies of France and to furnish them in formation prejudicial to the military and political situation of France. The trial tool place in open court, and Waller was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, an appeal being rejected. Secretary Gresham. in April, 1895, called on the French government for the record and evidence, and these

were furnished As to the evidence, Secretary Olney says "Without any admission of the duty of the French government to permit an inspection of the evidence-a duty which that government claimed from the outset did not existthe evidence was submitted to Mr. Eustia for such examination as he chose to make Waller's guilt on the first charge-sending a letter from Tamative without permitting the French authorities to inspect it, an offense said to be punishable by a nominal

fine-stands confessed MR. EUSTIS'S REPORT. "As respects the second charge, a charge, of course, of much greater gravity, Mr

Eustis reports as follows: "'In order to understand the significance of the information communicated (by Waller) it must be borne in mind that the French had a garrison at Tamatave and the Hovas had one at Faratafe. These two miles. In a letter to Tessier, he describes left leg torn apart at the knee joint, head | the condition at Tamatave; that smallpox is raging; that many are dying; that there diers in the hospitals; that they have dysentery and fever, and, unless there should be a change in the order very soon, the fatality of both soldiers and citizens will be very great. Then he speaks of the scarcity of provisions; of the arrest of severals Hovas who were reported to have

and straitened condition of the garrison at temporary structure was being pushed, as the attack by the Hovas from Faratafe, of the Hovas. He describes the rapes and outrages committed by French soldiers upon Malagassy women, and says that it been put amounting to \$1,317.14." it was intended to begin the running of cars the information being given to an agent esburg Bank was opened by explosives over it to-morrow morning, when several of the Hovas. He describes the rapes and ast night and all the money, amounting to carioads of excursionists were coming to outrages committed by French soldiers

seems strange that civilized men should commit such crimes on the Malagassy women, and speaks of much Malagassy property having been destroyed by the French troops. Whether these statements were true or false, they were certainly calculated to increase the horrors of war by provoking retaliation on the part of the Hovas. He writes that all mail leaving Tamatave for Antananarivo is read by the colonel of the French army before it can pass; that he has a chance to send this

because it will escape the eyes of the offi-D. and P. (who are identified as Draper and Purdy) as French spies, and asks her to inform Tessier and friends of the fact. It is true that he advises that they may be sent away from the capital, but he doubtless knew that spies in time of war are not banished, but are usually shot, and when asked by the presiding officer why he exposed these two men to be executed, he replied that he did it from motives of revenge. I am credibly informed that those two men were American citizens. Waller's wife, in acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, was not to mention anything in it, but simply to say 'your 44 received,'
and after she and Tessier had read it to
destroy it and not mention its contents, except to Tessier and secretaries (the latter are interpreted as meaning secretaries of the Hovas government. These letters are in the handwriting of Waller and at the trial he acknowledged having written

"These conclusions, stated in a letter of Dec. 12, 1895, had been briefly summarized in a telegram of Dec. 7, as follows: "It is proper to state that before examining the evidence I had been inclined to believe from the information 1 could gather that Waller was perhaps convicted on insufficient evidence, that on account of the prejudice against him he might not have had a fair trial. After examining the original letters of Waller, I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent and imprudent writing, but was a deliberate attempt to give informa-tion to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention, and no court could have hesitated to condemn him.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE. It should be further stated that considerable corroboration of the conclusions thus offer of the French government to release arrived at by Mr. Eustis is found in the ex-United States Consul Waller from further | collateral information which has come to ing the statement of Mrs. Waller and her results reached by Mr. Eustis, but raise the serious question whether Waller was ntriguing not only against the French. but against the safety and lives of American citizens. On all the evidence, and in view of particularly of his own letters, Waller was unquestionably guilty of an of-

fense against the French government of 3 serious character and fully justifying se-The Secretary tells how, while waiting dence taken in the court-martial, Mr. Eustis submitted the record to an eminent French lawyer to get his opinion on the that they could not be challenged through the courts. When the evidence was produced and showed Waller's guilt, it was realized that an artack on the should, even if successful on pure technicalities, do no more than accomplish Waller's release. Damages could only be sought later. "But," says Secretary Olney, 'in view of Waller's willful and culpable attempt against the French authority in Madagascar, it is manifest that no claim for damages on Waller's account could be properly pressed by the United States or could be expected to be entertained by the French government. An international reclamation, the rejection of which may justify reprisals or even be treated as casus belli, ought not to rest on pure technicalities when the facts and evidence are against the claim. It should be founded on something more than the mere nonobservance of legal formalities-on something more than irregularities originating in ig-norance or inadvertence rather than in intention, and not necessarily nor actually working any substantial wrong or injus-tice. The rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States (110 U. S., p. 74) in relation to claims before an international tribunal of arbitration afortiori applies to a claim made by one government on another direct. So, though Waller has been deprived by the French of his liberty for nine or ten months, it cannot be said that the penalty to which he has been subjected has been disproportionate to his

offense. On the contrary, the penalty, regarded as the outcome of a lawful proceeding, would universally be regarded as a representations by this government, an offer was made by the French government to release Waller from further imprisonment and pardon his offense on the condition that the affair be thereby terminated as between the two governments, and that the United States should make no claims in behalf of the prisoner based on his ar rest, conviction or imprisonment. The acceptance of this offer seemed to be so fa vorable to Waller, and, in view of all the facts, so considerate towards our government that, under the direction of the Presiinstructed to give notice of such acceptance on our part, and to exchange notes necessary to carry out the arrangement Waller has not consented to this adjustment, and still insists that he should receive compensation from the French gov-

WALLER'S CHARGE DISCREDITED. "The fact has not been overlooked that declared that on the voyage to Marseille from Tamatave he was subjected gross personal indignity and abuse. view, however, of the intrinsic improbabil ity of the charge, of its nerver having been repeated even by Waller himself, or there being no allusion to it in the narra tives of his wife and stepson, of the alleged maltreatment forming no part of Waller's specification of his injuries and claims for damages, as communicated to Mr. Eustis, and of the proven unreliability and malice of Waller's complaint of cruelty practiced on him on shipboard it is regarded as either wholly unfounded or at the best grossly exaggerated. It is further discredited by the fact that the treatment of Waller since his arrival in France has been exceptionally considerate and humane. Nevertheless, that no possible injustice might be done to him, Waller's complaint of ill treatment on his journey to France was specifically called to the attention of the French government. That government at once denied the cruelties charged and insisted that they could never have been meted, but undertook, at the request of this government, to investigate and punish any persons found guilty of them. It, at the same time, declared, however, that even if the complaint should prove to be well founded, it could not entertain any claim of damages for Waller preferred by the United States, because the French tribunals were open to him and he could pursue his remedies there either against he government or private individuals in the same manner and with the same effect as could any French citizen under the like circumstances. This position of the French government-that claims of aliens cognizable by the courts of a foreign country cannot be made the subject of dipl matic intervention unless there has been palpable failure of justice after all local udicial remedies have been exhausted-is one on which this government has often insisted and of which it has often availed itself. Its applicability to the case of Waller was confirmed by the opinion of the eminent French lawyer already referred to. by whom it was pointed out that in respecof remedies in the French tribunals, an alien was in all respects on the same footing as a Frenchman except that the alien must furnish security for costs. As our embassador at Paris, under instructions from this department could easily arrange to furnish such security should Waller de sire to resort to the French courts, there seemed to be nothing in Waller's charges of ill-treatment while on his way to France which ought to stand in the way of an acceptance of the offer of the French government for his immediate release, Accordingly, on the request of Waller, our embassador at Paris will be instructed to arrange for furnishing security for the costs of any suit before the French tribunals, 'which Waller may be advised the facts of his case will warrant. Mr. Eustis has alread been instructed to supply him with the means of transportation to the United States should he desire to come of the case, that the family of Waller being left in dertitute circumstances, the department instructed its representatives to

MISS HOLLINGSWORTH CALLED

ROMANCER BY CINCINNATIANS. letter by the English steamer via Natal,

> Pearl Bryan, It Is Asserted, Was Not in Indianapolis on the Date She Is Said to Have Been.

> NO OPERATION PERFORMED

THAT FACT ESTABLISHED BY TWO POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Showing that Only One Quart of Blood Was Found Where the Body Lay.

JACKSON AND WALLING IDENTIFIED BY A COVINGTON MAN.

Seen Dickering with a Negro on the Morning After the Murder-Reporters as Detectives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. correspondent to-day: "It is not hoped here by the police who have been working on the Pearl Bryan murder case that the missing head of the victim will be found until either Jackson or Walling gets ready to tell where it is concealed. Up to the present time they have stubbornly refused to disclose the place where the murder was committed-whether the bloody deed was done on this or on the Kentucky sid of the Ohio. The fact that her hat and parts of her bloody underclothing were tectives that the crime was committed is known that she was murdered sometime Friday night. When found there was but little blood found near where her body lay and when her lungs were examined on the

same day there was discovered but or drop of blood. "Thus the authorities for a time thought that the real crime had been perpetrated Cincinnati and that her body had been removed to the Kentucky side and then her head was dissevered. But there were physical marks near where the body lay which were terribly lacerated by the instrument which caused her death. The bushes around had tufts of hair caught among the twigs, and the footprints were many. All of this went to prove that the girl had been induced to go to the lonely spot, unsuspecting of danger, and that in a moment she found herself in the hands of a demon, and that she fought desperately for her life. There are three witnesses who heard murderous screams at midnight coming from the direction of the spot where the girl was found. Near the spot a shirt sleeve which had been torn from its place was found. With the exception of the shoes worn by the dead woman, which showed that they had been brought at Greencastle, Ind., there was absolutely nothing to show where the woman came from. Bloodhounds were employed. They easily took up the trail and stopped at the edge of the Covington reservoir, three hundred yards distant. This was on Sunday. The reservoir was drained that night, were no evidences of the missing head. The police were baffled, and Cincinnati and her many suburban towns became excited. Ev-

erybody turned detective. WORK OF REPORTERS the importance of going to Greencastle and who bought the shoes. A number of detectives accompanied him. While there the reporter inserted an advertisement in an afternoon paper asking that the purchasers of the certain brand of shoes which he described send their names to him. In less than twenty-four hours all of the shoes of that pattern which had been bought in that vicinity had been accounted for except two pairs. The following day a sister of Miss Bryan also replied to the advertisement, giving the information that her sister Pearl, who was then absent from home, had a few weeks previous bought a pair of the pattern described. The arrest of Jackson, and Walling, and Wood then required no unusual amount of skill. It had been known in the quiet town of Greencastle for some time that Miss Bryan's conduct toward Jackson and Wood was sufficiently indiscreet to occasion serious comment. It was the young man Wood

who gave the information that brought about the arrest of both Jackson and Wal-"Jackson clearly showed his guilt the moment he was taken before Mayor Caldwell and Chief Deitsch. At first, however, he answered all questions put to him in those who stood around and listened to the interrogatories soon began to whisper among themselves that Jackson was the wrong man. But later his imperturbability vanished. He has gradually weakened ever since. A few hours after Jackson's arrest. Walling was also apprehended and brought in. He told the story of his whereabouts on the fatal night in such a straightforward manner that for a time the police were inclined to allow him to depart. The insistence of a newspaper reporter that he be detained caused the police to halt, and Walling was locked up. This was on Wednesday night last, five days after the crime had been committed.

"The following day the keeper of a disreputable place in this city called at police headquarters and informed the chief that on the Sunday flight previous a man had come to her place and had left a pair of bloody overshoes under a sofa. The shoes were produced, and, sure enough, blood spots were found on them in numerous places. Then Jackson was sent for. They were tried on his feet, and it was found bloody rubbers when a reporter called the provide for their present necessities and o furnish them the means of getting to might have been worn by Walling. Wall- | way. ing was then brought upstairs, and it was found that the shoes fit him perfectly. In

addition the woman positively identified the

NOTHING DONE BY DETECTIVES. "These points are simply given to show that the detective force has ansomtely done nothing in the case. The prisoners have now been in jail about a week. Both have charged the other with having committed the crime, both confessing that the crime had been premeditated by the other. They have been examined and cross questioned by nearly every man employed on the police force with exactly the same answers every time. Chief of Detectives Hazen has not been allowed to have anything to do with the case. His advice has not been solicited on a single point and he has been so insultingly ignored that he has folded his hands and is saying nothing. Mayor Caldwell has taken absolute charge of the mystery. His accomplishments have been nothing and the people here are now insisting that the case go where it belongs -into the hands of the chief of detectives

"It is certain that the accused will not be taken across the river until the head has been found. In the first place, the authorities have not been convinced that the crime was committed in Kentucky and, secondly, it is feared if Jackson and Walling are taken to Newport that they will be foully and summarily dealth with. "There is but little significance placed in the stories of Lulu May Hollingsworth, of STILL MISSING Indianapolis. It has been proven that Walling was in this city on the Thursday before the murder, and it is absolutely known that Wood was at his home in Greencastle on that day. It is known also that Miss Bryan was in Cincinnati and not in Indianapolis, as Miss Holligsworth would make the public believe. Her motive, so it is thought, in telling that she was with the three on Thursday is supposed to be in the interest of Jackson, with whom she was at one time on terms of intimacy. It is thought that she has concocted the story in order to convict Walling and save the neck of her former sweetheart. There has been enough circumstantial evidence obtained to convict Thomas murder mystery to-day. The police | the week is over and that they will tell the case since the beginning said to your | are looking for the missing member of poor Pearl Bryan's body."

> NO PROGRESS MADE. Much Concerning the Murder Still a Mystery-Head Not Found. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11.-Not a step of progress was made to-day toward the solution of the Ft. Thomas Pearl Bryan tragedy. No end of steps was taken in search of the missing links in the chain of events. It has been clearly established that Pearl Bryan confidingly put herself into the hands of her betrayer, Scott Jackson, on Monday night, Jan. 27, trusting him to save her and her family from mortification and shame. It was a case of the fly going to the spider for deliverance. Where the too credulous girl stayed on Monday night and Tuesday night, Jan. 27 and 28, is known beyond a doubt. Where she spent Wednesday and Thursday nights, Jan. 29 and 30, have remained missing links up to the present writing. On Thursday forenoon and Friday night she was seen. Her whereabouts from Wednesday morning, when she left the Indiana House, up to Saturday

morning. Feb. 1, when her unknown headless body was found, remains a mystery. The story of Miss Hollingsworth seeing her in Indianapolis on Jan. 28 is exploded by the established fact that she was here both the 27th and 28th. Two careful post mortems absolutely exclude abortion, acpoisoning. The universal belief here is that the Indianapolis girl is romancing. The knife cuts in the poor girl's hand, made murderers, and the pool of blood where she lay, set at rest the theory that she was first killed by anaesthetics and then taken out and beheaded.

The story in an evening paper that two colored girls saw three men Saturday morning about 1 o'clock under the Newport bridge has been probed by the police and found worthless. Meantime a Kentucky woman going home in her carriage late Fri day night heard a woman's screams folowed by silence, near Fort Thomas. Men n Covington and Newport, Ky., remember seeing a vehicle passing at an unusually late hour Friday night driven at great speed. Detectives are working these clews. Mr. Irvine, of Irvington, a contractor, visited the the two men he saw higgling with a negro about the price of some service on the morning after the murder. An effort will be made to-morrow to secure the negro and have him identified, thus making him either a witness or a third party in the crime. Coroner Tingley, of Campbell county, Kentucky, to-day began hearing testimony WORK OF REPORTERS. to determine the manner in which Pearl the identity of the deceased, and said that the same evidence would show that her death ensued from the cutting of her throat. Dr. Hey, a surgeon at Fort Thomas, testified that not more than a quart of blood was found where the body lay, and that a person of Pearl Bryan's description should have lost five quarts. His opinion was that

the head had been removed several hours before the body was deposited where found. RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS. The official report of Dr. Robert Caroth ers on the two post mortems held on the

"By order of Dr. W. S. Tingley, coroner of Campbell county, Kentucky, an autopsy of the body of Pearl Bryan was made Feb 3 by Dr. Robert Carothers, in the presence of Drs. J. A. Jenkins, N. W. Fishback, C. and John Phythian, resulting in the fol lowing observations:

"The body of a decapitated woman with tions or bruises or cuts, except an incised wound on the palmer surface of the index, middle and ring fingers of left hand, a clear cut to the bone; a small wart on the outer surface of the left thumb, and the second and third toes of both feet slightly webbed. "The instrument with which the head was severed from the body made a clean and smooth cut of three-fourths of the neck, the remainder, a little ragged, passed in the inner space between the vertebrae, and the thyroid and the cricold cartilages were taken with the head.

The abdomen was opened and the stomach carefully ligated above and below and removed and sent to Dr. W. H. Crane chemist, for analysis. The uterus, being found enlar ed, was opened by an incision in the anterior wall and found to contain a male foetus of four and one-half The uterus, with foetus, was removed and the membranes were not previously impaired. The os that of first pregnancy. There was no evidence of an instrument for producing an abortion having passed through it. Second autopsy was held by and in the presence of the physicians named above The heart was found healthy and both ventricles empty. The walls of the right ventricle contained a little oozing blood. The walls of the left none. The other organs were examined and found healthy and thoroughly drained of their normal vessels, where they could be readily reached, were found to be empty, except a small clot in the pulmonary artery, where it emerges from the heart. The body was carefully examined for hypodermic needle ounctures, and none were found."

No Reward for Pearl Bryan's Head. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 11.-The Counthey have no authority to offer a reward for the finding of Pearl Bryan's head. A request was made that they appropriate \$500, but they will probably not see it that

The Hollingsworth story is not credited here to any great extent. The general (Continued on Second Page.)

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH TO PARLIA-MENT QUITE PACIFIC IN TONE.

Will Be Needed to Settle Any of Britain's Foreign Complications.

SPEECHES IN THE COMMONS

ALSO UNWARLIKE IN TENOR AND DE-

Leaders of Both Great Parties Rejoice Over the Prospective Settlement of

the Venezuelan Dispute.

VOID OF BLUSTER OR JINGOISM.

HARCOURT FOR ARBITRATION

HE UPHOLDS AMERICA'S POSITION AS TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A. J. Balfour's Reply-Rosebery Speaks

in the Lords and Salisbury Makes

an Important Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 11.-There was an unusual amount of interest in the opening of Parliament to-day. Owing to the many important questions that will come before the present session nearly all the members of both both houses of Parliament have been thoroughly renovated and additional electric

lighting has been provided. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock. There were many early arrivals anxious to secure good seats. Mr. R. Ashcroft, Conservative, representing Oldham, arrived at the House of Commons at 5:40 a. m., and had the honor of being the first on deck. By 9 o'clock a large number of seats had been taken. The Irish benches alone were not crowded. Many supporters of the government were obliged to stand, owing to the lack of seats. The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, took his seat at 1:55 p. m., and the members filed past and

shook hands with him. At 2:05 p. m. the black rod summoned the members of the House of Commons, who were then crowded in the gangway and in the lobbies behind the Speaker's chair, to attend the House of Lords for the reading of the Queen's speech. The mace-bearer preceded the Speaker, who in turn was followed by the members of the House, and the procession passed through the members' lobby, which separates the legislative halls. The royal commission, consisting of five members of the House of Lords, was in its place when the house commission entered. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury and other distinguished personages were among those present. The Princess of Wales was in the peeresses' gallery and there were many bishops and a few peers were also in attendance. The French and German embassadors and a number of attaches of their embassies listened to the speech with curlosity. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, flanked by two peers of the realm, also members of the commission, motioned to the clerk, who then read the Queen's

Her Majesty's Speech. The speech in substance was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen-I continue to receive from other powers assurances of

"An agreement has been concluded be-tween my government and the government of the French republic having for its principal object a more secure establishment of copy thereof will be laid before you. tion of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territory of Afghanistan from the cominions of the Emperor of Russia have agreed on a line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor. "The government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my govern-ment and the republic of Venezuela on the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I cave expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable agreement, and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory

"The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned

the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces of which, in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic. felt it my duty to press. I deeply regre that a fanatical outbreak on the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in a series of massacres in these provinces which have caused deep indignation in this country. Papers on these transactions will be laid before you. "A sudden incursion into the South African republic by an armed force from terlouth African Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the burgher forces. intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioner, the hostile action and to warn all my subjects throughout South Africa against taking part in aid of it. The origin and circumstances of these proceed-ings wil form the subject of a searching inquiry. The President of the South African republic, acting in this matter with moderation and wisdom, agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissoner, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the President on this occasion and the assurances which he has volu tarily given, lead me to believe that be recognizes the importance of reiressing the egitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons now inhabiting the Transvaal.

The speech concluded with references to the Chitral and Ashantee expeditions, and says: "While I rejoice to be able to announce that the objects of the Ashantse expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss from uable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenburg, who voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of myself and his adopted country. I and my dear daughter are greatly touched and comforted in this heavy bereavement by the widespread sympathy shown by my subjects throughout the empire at home

and abroad." In the second message, or portion of the Queen's speech addressed to the House of Commons, her Majesty says: "The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy; but the exigencies of the times require an increased expen-

In the third message the Queen remarks, ddressing the lords and gentlemen: extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention. I regret to that the condition of husbandry is disastrous beyond any recent experience, Measures will be laid before you with the object to mitigate the distress in that in-

The speech then announces the approaching introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compe tion for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various Irish land acts, for the avoidance and settlement of trade dis-putes, to facilitate building light railways

dustry.